

Le chêne vert ibérique se trouve au Portugal dans toutes les localités, où l'influence méditerranéenne se fait sentir le plus, surtout dans les vallées du Douro et de ses affluents, environ jusqu'à la longitude de Régua, dans l'ouest, l'est et le sud de Beira Baixa, le nord du Ribatejo, la partie intérieure de l'Alentejo et presque tout l'Algarve, apparaissant, parfois, ici et là, plus près du littoral.

Q. COCCIFERA L. — Le kermès, le seul chêne à maturation bisannuelle qui croît au Portugal, se trouve localisé dans une aire limitée du sud de Trás-os-Montes et de l'ouest de Beira Alta, mais plus commun de Beira Litoral jusqu'à l'Algarve, dans les régions les plus sèches. Cette espèce constitue, en beaucoup de places, la dominante d'une association secondaire, se substituant à celle du chêne vert ibérique.

Le *Q. coccifera* L. peut atteindre au moins 9 m de hauteur, comme dans la Serra d'Arrábida, près de Setúbal, mais se trouve ordinairement réduit à un arbrisseau fort bas, en conséquence du traitement infligé ou consenti par l'homme.

BIGNONIACEAE BRASILIENSES NOVAE

par José CORRÉA GOMES junior
(Hortus Botanicus Fluminis Januarii).

Spathicalyx J.-C. Gom. gen. nov.

Frutex scandens ramis ferrugineis, pilosulis vel glabris, pauce lenticellosis, striatis. Folia petiolata, conjugata, cirrho terminali trifurcato, ramis curvatis; lamina foliolorum ovato-elliptica, obovata vel elliptica, utrinque hirsuta, prominente venulosa, basi rotundata vel subcordata, apice acuto, mucronato; phyllis stipulas simulantibus oblongo-linearibus, acutis. Inflorescentia, bractaeae, bracteolaeque incognitae. Calyx spathaceus, prominente quinquenervius, apice acutus, extra minute pilosulus, intus glaberrimus. Corolla tubulosa, tubo longissimo angusto, superne pauce ampliata, extra et lobis intus minute capitelato-puberula, intus glabra, prope insertionem staminum glandulis patelliformibus dense inspersa. Stamina exserta, filamentis prope basin faucis corollae affixis, glabris, leviter curvatis, thecis curvis, parallelis longis obversis, glabris, conectivo triangulari-elongato; staminodio erecto longo, apice leviter curvato; pollinis granulis sphaericis, trisulcatis, triporatis, exina microreticulata, 40-45 micra diametro. Discus brevissimus. Ovarium subcylindricum, longum, albido-hirsutum; ovulis pro loculo pluriseriatim affixis. Stylus e basi usque ad medium puberulus, pilis patentibus, longissimus; stigmatе foliaceo, glabro, oblongo-lanceolato. Capsula desideratur.

Forma calycis et cirrhis trifurcatis ad *Neojobertiam* et *Dolichandram* accedit; corollae tubo longo *Tanaecium* et *Leucocalantha* in memoriam revocat. Pollinis granulis, forma ovarii, ovulorum dispositione, et caetera, ab omnibus optime recedit.



Fig. I. — *Spathicalyx kuhlmannii* J. C. Gom.

Spathicalyx kuhlmannii J. C. Gom. spec. nov. (fig. I).

Frutex scandens, ramis ferrugineis pilosulis vel glabris, pauce lenticellosis, striatis. Folia conjugata cirrho terminali spiralato, trifurcato, 10-15 cm longa, decussata, longe petiolata, petiolis hirsutis ferrugineis, striatis, teretibus, 2,5-8 cm longis, articulatis, petiolulis hirsutis ferrugineis, leviter canaliculatis, 0,5-8 cm longis; lamina foliolorum ovato-elliptica, obovata vel elliptica, utrinque hirsuta, prominente venulosa, basi rotundata vel subcordata, apice acuto mucronato, 5-10 cm longa, 4-8 cm lata; phyllis stipulas simulantibus oblongo-linearibus, apice acutis, hirsutis ferrugineis, 2,5 mm longis. Inflorescentiam, bracteas, bracteolasque non vidi. Pedunculi cum pedicello articulati, 2,5 cm longi, hirsuti ferruginei. Calyx in sicco pallide castaneo-ferrugineus, 5-7 cm longus, extra pilosus, intus glaber, spathaceus, prominente quinquenervatus, apice acutus. Corolla longa, tubulosa, tubo angusto cylindraceo, superne pauce ampliato, extra et lobis intus minute capitellato-puberula, intus glabra, prope insertionem staminum glandulis patelliformibus inspersa, 10-12 cm longa, lobis obtusis nunc acutis 3-4 cm longis, 1,5-2,5 cm latis. Stamina exserta, prope basin faucis corollae affixa; filamenta glabra, leviter curvata, majora 3-3,5 cm longa, minora 2-2,5 cm longa; staminodio 12-15 mm longo, erecto, prope apicem leviter curvato, minute piloso; thecis curvatis parallelis longis obversis, glabris, connectivo triangulari elongato. Pollinis granuli sphaerici, trisulcati, triporati, exina microreticulata, 40-45 micra diametro. Discus brevissimus 1 mm altus, glaber. Ovarium subcylindricum 4-5 mm longum, albido-hirsutum; ovulis pro loculo pluriseriatim affixis. Stylus e basi usque ad medium puberulus, pilis patentibus, longissimus 12-15 cm longus, stigmate lanceolato 8 mm longo, glabro. Capsula desideratur.

Habitat in Sumaré, prope Distrito Federal, collegit J. G. Kuhlmann s. n^o, 5-XII-32. Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 77.623 (Typus!).

Kuhlmannia J. C. Gom. gen. nov.

Frutex scandens, ramulis glabris, striatis. Folia biternata, conjugata cirrho terminali, trifurcato, ramis uncatis; foliola petiolulata, integerrima, elliptica, oblonga vel ovata, utrinque glabra, subtus prominente reticulato-venulosa, basi rotundata, subcordata vel asymmetrica; apice apiculato; phylla stipulas simulantia triangularia cuspidata. Panicula pauciflora, terminalis; bracteis bracteolisque caducis. Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, truncatus, extra glaber, intus papillosus. Corolla infundibuliformis, tubo angusto longo, extra glabra, intus prope insertionem staminum capitellato-puberula, lobis utrinque minute puberulis, aestivatione imbricata. Stamina subexserta, didynama, curvata; filamenta glabra, supra basin tubi corollae innixa, thecis glabris, flexuosis, rima longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, pollinis granulis globosis, trisulcatis, exina minute reticulata. Staminodium filiforme erectum, apice obtusum. Discus carnosus brevis Ovarium, oblongum, glabrum; ovulis biseriatis pro loculo affixis. Stylus glaber, stigmate triangulari glabro. Capsula magna,

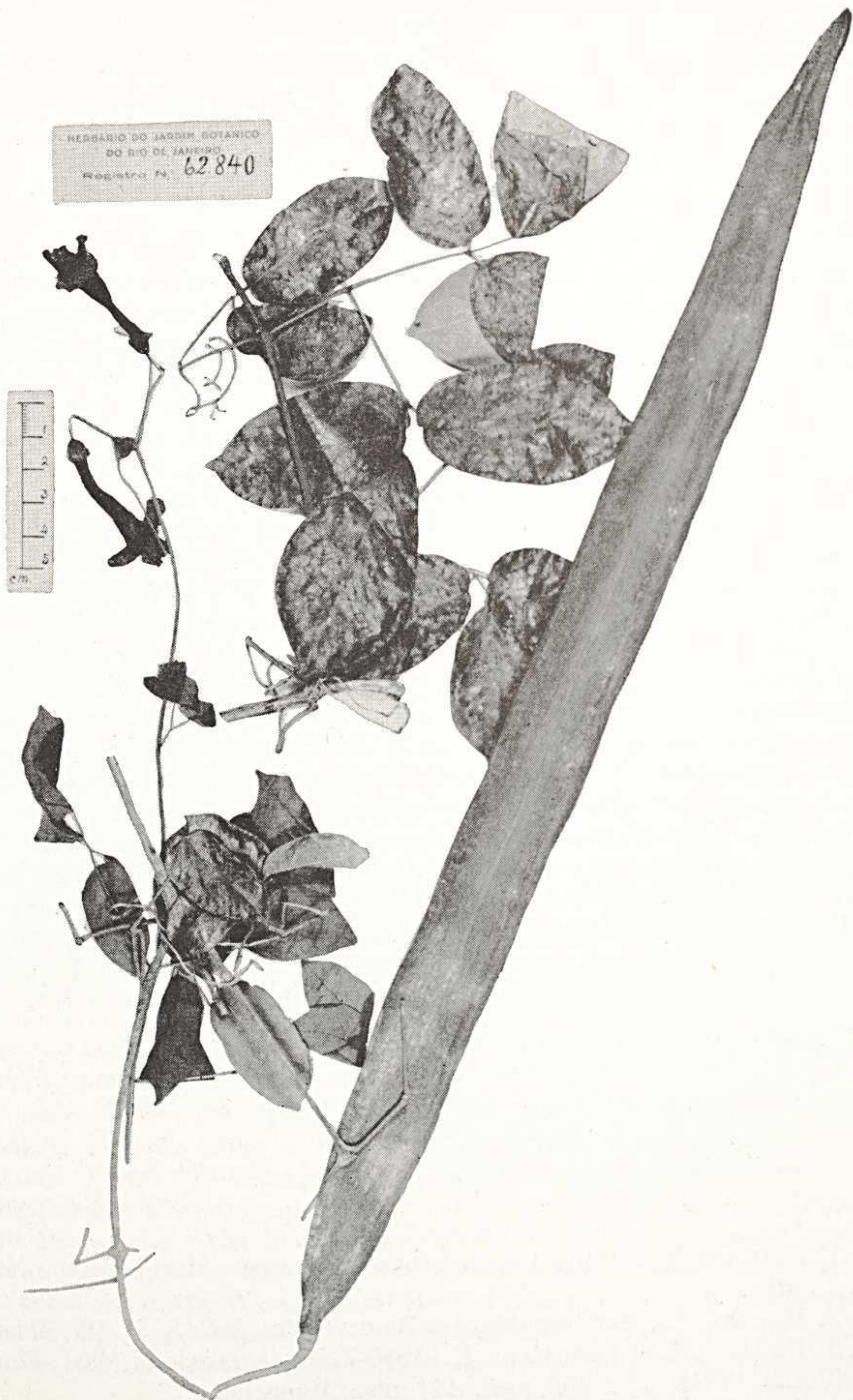


Fig. II. — *Kuhlmannia colalinensis* J. C. Gom.

elongata, ensiformis, complanata, glabra, striato-rugosa, basi apiceque acuta. Semina alata, compressa, membranacea, tenuissima, castaneo-rubra.

Ad *Neojoberliam* H. Baill. tantum accedit folio pinnato cum cirrho trifurcato et capsula ensiformi; recedit calyce tubuloso-campanulato, pollinis granulis trisulcatis, exina microreticulata.

Nomen generis botanicum J. G. Kuhlmann dicatum.

Kuhlmannia colatinensis J. C. Gom. spec. nov. (fig. II).

Frutex scandens, ramis gracilibus, glabris, striatis; foliis biternatis conjugatis cirrho terminali trifurcato, ramis uncatis; petiolo striato, glabro canaliculato, 1,5-4 cm longo, petiolulis cum antecedentibus identicis, lateralibus 3-10 mm longis, terminali 5-15 mm longo; foliola petiolulata, integerrima, elliptica, oblonga vel ovata, utrinque glabra, subtus prominenter reticulato-venulosa, basi rotundata, subcordata vel asymmetrica, apiceque apiculato, lateralibus 3-6,5 cm longis, 2-3,5 cm latis, terminali 4-8 cm longo, 2,5-5 cm lato; phylla stipulas simulantia triangularia cuspidata. Panicula terminalis, pauciflora, 8 cm longa, rachi glabra, striata; bracteis bracteolisque caducis, pedunculis cum pedicello 2-3,5 cm longis. Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, truncatus, extra glaber, prope basin glandulosus, intus papilosus, 6-10 mm longus. Corolla infundibuliformis, tubo angusto, striato-nervosa, extra glabra, intus prope insertionem staminum capitellato-puberula, 3,5-4 cm longa, lobis obtusis utrinque dense minuteque puberulis, Stamina didynama, curvata; filamenta glabra majora 20-22 mm longa, minora 12-15 mm longa, priora 13 mm ulteriora 15 mm supra basin corollae affixa; staminodio 8 mm longo, erecto, glabro, apice obtuso; thecis oblongis, glabris 3,5-4 mm longis, rima longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, flexuosis, subexsertis; pollinis granulis trisulcatis rariusve quadrisulcatis, exina microreticulata; granula globosa. Discus carnosus 1 mm altus, glaber; ovarium oblongum, glabrum, 3 mm longum, ovulis biseriatim pro loculo affixis. Stylus glaber 15-20 mm longus, stigmate triangulari, glabro. Capsula magna, elongata, complanata, glabra minute striato-rugosa, basi apiceque acuta, 43 cm longa, 3 cm in media parte lata. Semina alata, compressa, membranacea, tenuissima, castaneo-rubra.

Habitat in Colatina, prope Estado do Espirito Santo, Collegit J. G. Kuhlmann 6567, 30-XI-43. Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 62840 (Typus!) Collegit A. P. Duarte 3731 et J. C. Gomes Jr. 458, in Vale do Canaa 23-XI-53; A. P. Duarte 3.749 et J. C. Gomes Jr. 504, in Sao Joao de Petropolis, 23-XI-53, prope Estado do Espirito Santo.

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**NOTES ON « APODANTHES CASEARIAE » POIT.
AND « PILOSTYLES CALLIANDRAE » (GARDN.) R. BR.
(RAFFLESiaceae-APODANTHEAE)**

par IDA de VATTIMO¹
(Botanic Garden of Rio de Janeiro).

In the present paper the male flowers of *Apodanthes caseariae* Poit. and *Pilostyles calliandrae* (Gardn.) R. Br. are described, since they are unknown to science till now. Moreover, *P. ingae* (Karst.) Hook. f. and *P. mexicana* (Brand.) Rose are considered as being identic with *P. calliandrae* (Gardn.) R. Br.

Examining the collections of *Rafflesiaceae* of the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro (R) and of the Herbarium on the Utrecht University (U) and the New York Botanic Garden (NY) the writer was able to find specimens of *Apodanthes caseariae* Poit. with male flowers, previously unknown for the whole genus *Apodanthes* Poit. The sample seen in R, collected by Dr. J. G. Kuhlmann in the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil, had well developed flowers and therefore was the basis for the description of the male ones. The specimens from U and NY, collected by Ynes Mexia in the Brazilian State of Minas Gerais, showed to have flowers with faded anthers and pollen shed.

The male flowers of *Pilostyles calliandrae* (Gardn.) R. Br. were also unknown up to date, but they could be detected in the material seen from R. Such specimens were gathered by Ernest Ule in the Brazilian State of Goiás.

Solms-Laubach's (1901) assumption that *P. calliandrae* (Gardn.) R. Br. is a synonymous of *P. ingae* (Karst.) Hook. f. was not credited by Ule (1815), who kept them as distinct species. According to him *P. ingae*, as well as *P. calliandrae*, grows on branches of a *Calliandra* Benth., not an *Inga* Scop., since the host, in every case, has twice pinnated leaves. It was impossible to have in hands the type of *P. ingae*, destroyed by war accidents in the Wien Natural History Museum, where it was deposited, but the comparison of the diagnosis and Karsten's picture (1856) with *P. calliandrae* samples permits to claim that they belong to the same

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